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with an account of upheaval and reorganization since 1876, this portion covering over one-quarter of the total. He traces the revolutionary beginnings of the International and similar organizations and their evolution from socialism to anarchism and syndicalism; political experiments with greenbackism and labor parties; the Knights of labor and the American federation of labor; the economic and political upheavals between 1884 and 1887 with the resulting reorganization both of political parties and of labor groups. The volume concludes with a useful critical bibliography.

This brief summary, inadequate as it is, will serve to convey some idea of the scope and content of the valuable study for which Mr. Commons is to be thanked. It is fairly encyclopedic in scope and will serve as a book of reference; but its literary excellence and the interest of the subject matter will prevent it from being merely a book of reference. It is conceived on broad lines and has been written without bias or prejudice, in a thoroughly scientific spirit. The highest praise must be accorded it.

E. L. BOGART

Workmen's compensation and insurance. By Durand Halsey Van Doren, LL.D. [Williams college, David A. Wells prize essays, number 5] (New York: Moffat Yard and company, 1918. 332 p. \$2.00 net)

This is a "brief critical presentation of the subject, as distinguished from an exhaustive and non committal treatise," and is a valuable book for the general reader and the college or university student. It summarizes the historical development of workmen's compensation legislation, both in foreign countries and in the United States, makes critical comparisons between the different types of laws in vogue in this country, and then presents the author's idea of the requisites of an ideal compensation law.

The chapter on constitutionality is particularly good, but the data in the chapter on "The attitude of labor" is too fragmentary strongly to impress the reader. It is likewise unfortunate that the author gave detailed discussion to only the New Jersey law. The reasons which caused him to select one of the weakest of the American laws for analysis rather than to present also the essential features of some of the better laws are hardly satisfactory to the reader. The state insurance type of laws which are in such strong favor with the laboring classes and which the author himself advocates, deserve as detailed treatment as the private insurance type found in New Jersey. This would have given opportunity for a more adequate analysis of the commission plan of administration as contrasted with the court system.

D. D. LESCOHIER